NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII...... No. 3

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av .-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.-AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway. - OPERA BOUFFE LE PONT DES SOUPIES.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 33th st. - Perform-ances afternoon and evening, -OUT OF THE FIRE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. -

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. -ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourieenth street,-ITALIAN

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Bounton streets BLACK CROOK BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PEDESTIN-THE TWO

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broad-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway. THE BALLET PAN-

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE. -PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall. Procklyn.-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -Comic Vocal-

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth at, and Broad-way. NEGBO ACTS BURLESQUE, BALLEY, &C. Matinee, TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery. Nagro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 21d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—BRYANT'S MINDTREES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 586 Broadway. --NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteents areas. - SURNES IN

NIXON'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, 728 Broadway. -- Sounds in the Ring, &c. Matinee. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway .-

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway. --

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, January 3, 1872.

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ONLY THE SIZE OF A HORNET-That Spanish war cloud at Port au Prince. Will it grow?

THE PUBLIC DEBT has been decreased nearly four millions and a half during the month of December. Since March 1, 1871. it has been reduced nearly seventy-seven millions. The White House people are proud of these sums of subtraction.

IN REPRAINING FROM DISCUSSING FEDERAL MATTERS, when the executive and legislative branches of the State government are of an opposite shade in Politics, the Governor acts wisely and shortens his Message considerably.

THE POPE AND THE KING AT NEW YEAR. -His Majesty, the King of Italy, despatched a special ambassador to the Vatican on New Year's Day, charged with the duty of conveying to His Holiness, Pope Pius the Ninth, his congratulations on the advent of the season, and so forth. In this the ruler of Italy maintained his reputation as the Re Galantuomo. The charity of the Church was not sufficient to cover the temporalities' sins of the Crown, however. Cardinal Antonelli met the Italian Ambassador and informed him that the Pope was "indisposed and unable to receive wishts." That royal message was not delivered to the Pontiff according to our interpretation of the etiquette prevailing at courts. If the Pope is really ill the fact is to be regretted, although natural. He could scarce excuse himself as being "unable to receive visits" on the ground of want of space, when we recollect that the "prison" Vatican contains eleven thousand apartments, and has grounds attached to it equal in extent to the area of the city of Turin in the year 1800. If Cardinal Antonelli merely framed an excuse he must look for the do veniam in the proper

THE REMARK of Governor Hoffman, that "Merchants and others who fail to do their duty when any of them pay a bribe to a public officer or neglect to expose and bring to justice whoever demands or accepts one," is worthy of record among the sound political maxims of the day.

Governor Hoffman's Message to the State Legislature.

The Message of Governor Hoffman is published in full in another part of the paper. It will prove highly interesting to our citizens just now, as we have recently passed through something like a revolution in our city goverament and affairs, and as we are about to have another important change made in the organic law and administration of the municipal government. Both the events that have transpired during the last few months and the destiny that awaits us from the hands of the Legislature at Albany are full of interest. The views of the Governor, whether in accord with those of the dominant party in power or not, will be scanned closely by the people. The Message is long, and lacks that terseness which is characteristic of the writings of the ablest statesmen; but it is smooth, argumentative, in good temper, represents fairly the state of things, and contains valuable suggestions for legislative action.

The Governor has nothing to say about federal affairs, which is rather unusual in such documents, but confines his remarks to matters concerning the State. The reason given for this is expressed in a neat and sensible manner. "Mindful," he says, "of the fact that the majority of the Legislature and of the Executive are of opposed political parties, I refrain from discussing questions connected with the administration of the federal government, upon which our views would widely differ; hoping that, in dealing with the home affairs of the State, we may be able to work together, earnestly and heartily, for the promotion of the general welfare of our people." We hope the Legislature will be as judicious, practical and patriotic, and will act with a single eve to the wants and interests of this great State of New York, regardless of who may be President, who control the patronage of the Custom House and the federal offices, or what men may be foremost in the future. State politics and interests have been too much involved in federal affairs. This new departure of Governor Hoffman is commendable, and worthy of being followed.

The most important matter treated of, and that fully, by the Governor is that relating to the government of this city. Adverting to "the recent exposure of great wrongs in the administration of the local government of the city of New York," which "has aroused public attention, to an extraordinary but wholesome extent, to the necessity of a reform in the conduct of affairs," and upon which "the people have spoken in a way not to be misinterpreted," he says there is a demand for an improvement in the local government through legislation, which should have neither party nor personal ends in view, but the general welfare. He does not enter into a lengthy discussion of the causes which for a long time have been contributing to these disastrous results. He does, however, trace them back, with good reason, to the interference of the Legislature with the local self-government of the city and to the frequent changes that have been made for political and partisan objects. "At one time governed," be remarks, "under local laws, which failed to fix responsibility anywhere: at other times under varied, disconnected and irresponsible commissions, created to enable political minorities in the city to exert political control, confusion, mismanagement and extravagance were apparent to every one; but the responsible authors thereof were concealed under the complicated machinery which was unwisely substituted for a single government of the people."

Then referring to the existing charter, under which "the great wrongs" in the administration of our city government culminated, he says these arose not altogether from the defects in that instrument, but from the bad conduct of individuals and antecedent circumstances as well. The charter, he asserts, was a great improvement on the former state of things, and he notices the fact that it was hailed with favor by the people and press and passed by nearly a unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature. "It broke up the irresponsible commissions in which the city government proper had been substantially merged." It restored to the people their constitutional right of local self-government. Still the Governor thinks the charter has proved defective in some respects and might be improved.

The great defect he regards is in imitating the mistaken doctrine of the Congressional Tenure-of-Office law, whereby a subordinate in administrative duties is made independent of the appointing power or chief executive. Here the Governor argues at length, and wisely, on the necessity of a centralized power in the head of the city government and of making him responsible. There can be no good government in any conmunity, large or small, in the administration of a State, city or a family with divided and presponsible executive authority. What we want is a fundamental law, fixing the power and responsibility in the Mayor, which shall e permanent and not subject to being substantially repealed by "the surreptitious insertion of a clause in a tax levy" or by any other political device. This great city of a million of inhabitants should not be used as a football for successive partisan Legislatures or scheming politicians. Our citizens have proved their capacity, as Governor Hoffman properly says, to manage their own affairs and to redress their own wrongs. They are the most intelligent and influential community in the country, and to deny them self-government or to attempt to rule them from Albany would be an outrage and contrary to the spirit of republican institutions. The Governor gives an outline in his Message of the principles upon which a charter for this city should be based. In this he is in accorwith the views we have expressed. But we regret be did not extend his vision to the future of our great metropolis and recommend the extension of the city limits, the incorporation of the surrounding populations and the creation now of one vast metropolitan government over all, closely connected with New York.

The financial condition of the State is flattering enough. The entire debt is a little over twenty-nine millions of dollars. This is in process of liquidation, and is not at all burdensome. The details and the recommendation of the Governor to pay both the principal and interest in gold, except the war bounty debt, which was contracted to be paid in legal tender currency, will be found in the Message. I two birds be hit with one stope,

This war bounty debt, amounting to nearly seventeen millions, will be paid under the existing provisions of law in five years, leaving the residue of the State debt less than thirteen millions.

The remarks of the Governor on the efficient management of Quarantine are worthy of notice, especially as the Quarantine officials have been savagely attacked by the partisan press and certain ship agents. The Governor shows that with all the peril that has surrounded the city and country by the number of ships bringing yellow fever, cholera and other diseases, our people have been happily preserved from contagion by the watchfulness and ability of the health authorities.

His suggestions about our moneyed institutions, and particularly the savings banks, are well timed. Charters have been granted for them too readily and indiscriminately. They have multiplied beyond necessity, and, from the shaky condition of some of them, there is evident danger that the people may run great risk of losing their hard earnings.

In referring to the Orange procession of last July and the action he took then, Governor Hoffman ably defends the right of all our people, of whatever race, color or religion, to the same privileges, while, at the same time, he submits to the judgment of the Legislature the question of regulating processions by law,

which should be equally applicable to all. He recommends, too, the passage of a joint resolution requesting the Senators and Repre sentatives in Congress to use their efforts to have the constitution of the United States amended so as to bave federal Senators elected by the people, instead of by the Legislatures of the several States, and gives good reasons for the change. The proposed amendment and his argument are worthy of consideration.

His propositions to amend the State constitution and the election and registry laws ought not to be neglected. His views are sound on this subject, as well as on some others which we have not touched upon, but which will be found in the Message. On the whole it is a statesmanlike document, though, as we said, lacking in terseness and brevity. If the Legislature will act upon the broad, liberal and non-partisan spirit and views shown by the Governor we shall have a good city charter, and our great State will stand as preeminent in government as it is in wealth and influence. The republican party of New York is all-powerful for good as well as evil, and the people will hold it responsible for whatever may be done at Albany during the present session of the Legislature.

IN REGARD TO HARBOR MASTERS, the Governor hits the nail on the head when he says that "if extra compensation is paid to them it may be too often due to the eagerness of owners and consignees of vessels to get the advantage, one over another, in the occupancy of wharves." Hence the defeated party should be no more entitled to grumble than a man who had been outbid at a pawnbroker's sale in Chatham street.

Brigham Young Committed on a Murder Charge.

The arrest of Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City yesterday, on the charge of being concerned in the marder of Riebard Yates, in Echo Cañon, proves that the United States officials in the Territory of Utah are doing their duty with determination. The painful weakness of these officials in face of the deeprooted fanatical system lies in the fact, as made known here from Washington a few days since, that they are without jails to accommodate their prisoners or money to support them if they had. This lends rather a ludicrous light to these prosecutions, important as they are, in asserting the supremacy of the national government, stopping red-handed, vile stain upon our civilization.

Brigham returned voluntarily to Salt Lake City, and the arrest of the old Archmormon was accomplished with about as much harshness as was shown Mr. Tweed in his durance vile at the Metropolitan Hotel. It seems that his flight to St. George was at the instigation of some of his friends and against the remonstrances of others. In obedience to the desires of his counsel he returned, and the hegira of this modern Mohammed ends prosaically in a few minutes at the bar of the Court a farcical commitment without bail, and a prison in the walls of Zion, where he will be free to receive visits from his numerous and interesting family.

To whatever result it leads, whether con viction or acquittal, the conclusion forces uself that Judge McKean, with all his zeal and ability, has a white elephant on his hands, The very allusion to the age of the prisoner shows how difficult it is to deal with alleged criminals when they are at the head of a bundred thousand people and in the desert wilds of Utah. Brigham, of course, remembers that we have dealt with bigger criminals than he; but he also knows the strength of his position, and would not hesitate to use any means to rid himself of his adversaries if he only saw the way. Progress, however, has encircled him, his people and their desert with civilization, and they know that their "peculiar institution" must succumb. There is little fear that the crushing of his subtle power will be brought about with unnecessary severity; the necessity is to see that it is done firmly and effectually as well. If, then, this policy is determined on, why not arm the authorities there with something more than the name of power? At present the position of the prosecutors looks like a game of bluff between a few officials and a wilv. easy-going old sinner of seventy-one. Murder a grave crime even in such a one, and we look to see the law vindicated in his regard and that of his fellow Mormon fanatics,

ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE the total yield of the State tax is a little over eleven millions six hundred thousand dollars. It requires a tax nearly double that amount about twenty million dollars) to govern the metropolis alone-under Tammany rule-and give over five millions to the State beside,

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN suggests that the federal constitution be so amended as to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people lustead of the State Legislatures. That amendment and the one term principle might be waxed together, and thus

The Pinancial Condition of the City of New York-Plain Facts Against Political

Prior to the recent election the partisan

agitators of reform endeavored to make political capital by representing the city of New York to be in a bankrupt condition. The people were told that their total debt would reach four or five hundred millions, and that the real estate of the city was in reality mortgaged to the amount of forty or fifty per cent by the public liabilities. This practice of assailing the credit of the city for political purposes was denounced by the HERALD, and certainly was not needed to induce the better class of citizens to rise against the notorious corruptions and frauds of the party in power in the muicipal government. Its mischievous effect was felt in the depreciation of city securities, both at home and abroad, and Governor Hoffman deemed it advisable, under the circumstances, to request a competent and disinterested person to investigate and report upon the actual condition of the metropolis in reference to its condition and resources. Mr. David A. Wells, who was selected for the work, has now communicated to the Governor the result of his inquiries, and his report was vesterday communicated to the Legislature by the Executive. It is a most important and interesting paper, and will afford gratification to every citizen of New York who has the real interests of the metropolis at heart. It will set at rest the croakings of the Rip Van Winkles who are alarmed at the rapid development of our wealth and progress, and the misrepresentations of unscrupulous partisans, and will afford our citizens an intelligent insight into the splendid prospects that lie before us in the Immediate future.

It appears from the report that the total present liabilities of the city of New York, including funded debt, floating or temporary debt and estimated claims, are not in excess of \$100,000,000, while the valuation of the public property of the city, as estimated in August last, was \$243,000,000. On the other hand, the real estate of the city and county of New York was returned and confirmed in 1871 at a valuation of \$770,000,000; but this, says Mr. Wells, does not in all probability represent more than forty per cent of its true market value in private ownership. Hence be comes to the conclusion that the real estate. public and private, which may be fairly regarded as an available security for the liquidation of city and county debts, cannot be of less value than \$2,000,000,000, upon which the present total debt would be equivalent to a mortgage of only five per cent. This is, of course, exclusive of the personal property of citizens, which is assessed at \$307,000,000 for last year, but which, says the report. is well known to be \$1,500,000,000. When it is remembered that, with all the drawbacks due to want of public enterprise, lack of the proper means of swift transit, &c., our population has increased nearly twenty-seven per cent during the five years from 1865 to 1870, inclusive, and that the increase in the valuation of the property of the city and county for assessment purposes during the ten years from 1860 to 1870, including the stagnant period of the war, has been between eighty-two and eighty-three per cent, it will not be wondered at that the report should arrive at the conclusion that in comparison with the actual accumulated and tangible wealth of the city of New York, any liability on account of the indebtedness which the city has as yet incurred, or is prospectively likely to incur, "is very insignificant."

In referece to the great improvement of the

Central Park construction, which at the time of its inception was denounced by many short-sighted economists as a measure of indefensible extravagance, the report shows w important an influence it has be the increase in the value of city property. 1856, before the Park was commenced, the total valuation of real estate for taxation in the immediately surrounding ward, was twenty-six million dollars. In 1866, when the Park had been practically completed, the valuation of the same property was returned at eighty millions-an increase in ten years of fifty-four million dollars. The additional fevenue received from taxation on this increased valuation afforded a surplus of three million dollars after paying out of it the interest on all the city bonds issued for the purchase and construction of the Park, or "a sum sufficient, if used as a sinking fund, to pay the entire principal and interest of the cost of the Park in less time than the Park was in the course of construction. These facts show the practical value of those broad schemes of internal improvement which have always been advocated by the HERALD, and which alone are needed to make our city the leading metropolis of the world, in a few years, in wealth, population and commercial importance. The completion of sufficient means of rapid transit through the city; the consolidation of all the suburbs into one grand municipality; the liberal construction of new parks, squares and boulevards; the general improvement of all our streets and avenues; the building of magnificent docks along both our river fronts, should be the immediate work of our law-makers. However heavy might be the apparent cost of such a comprehensive plan of internal improvements, it would be repaid with magical rapidity by the increased business resources of the city and the enhanced value of public property. The people of New York desire to see this policy of enterprise and wise expenditure fully carried out, and the lesson taught by the experience of the Central Park should not be unheeded or neglected by those who ere now entrusted with the responsibility of shaping the future destinies of the metrop-

REGARDING SAVINGS BANKS, the Governor, in his Message, says be has already vetoed sixty-eight bills concerning them. Pity he had not made it a baker's dozen more, and then poor people might have been able to have saved some of their hard earnings.

WHEN GOVERNOR HOFFMAN refers to the 'great wrongs" that New York city has suffered he speaks upon a subject whereof he should be well informed. That portion of his Message may do very well to supply the place of the annual address the Mayor did not make on New Year's Day to the new city government-if he were obliged to make any,

The New Speaker of the State Assembly-A Good Reginning.

Speaker Smith is young and comparatively inexperienced in political life. He has, probably, yet to learn the extent of the influences and appliances that are brought to bear upon a public officer who evinces a disposition to occupy an independent position and to discharge his official duties as an honest man rather than as a partisan. He has made a good beginning on assuming the Chair, to which he has been elected by the better portion of the republican members of the Assembly, in expressing his determination to confine his appointments to the limits prescribed by law; and, if we now remind him that the promises of politicians are not always to be relied upon, we do so only in the hope of strengthening his resolution to initiate a very desirable reform in our hitherto debauched halls of legislation. For the past eighteen years the evil of pen-

sioning a small army of partisan pimps and

paupers upon the State during the legislative

session has been steadily on the increase.

The clerks' desks have been crowded with the

worst class of petit larceny lobbyists, under the

title of assistants, who have been obstructing,

instead of facilitating, the business of legisla-

tion, and whose most useful employment has been to do small jobs for lobbyists or tainted representatives at paltry prices, from five dollars upwards. For each conceivable door, gate and passage way in both chambers a stalwart officer has been appointed as doorkeeper or assistant doorkeeper, whose main business has been to lounge about the lobbies, doing errands between the members and their agents in the third house or acting as messengers between the floor and the gallery. The floors bave been covered with pages, not unfrequently the sons or other relatives of members, who have blocked up the alleys and run against each other, to the delay and confusion of business, when a quarter of the number would have been four times as efficient. In fact, the Capitol has not only been made the temporary refuge of the worst political vagrants in the country, whose names have swelled the Supply bill year after year, but has been as much disgraced and debauched through the agency of these superfluous clerks and doorkeepers as from any other cause. As an Albanian Speaker Smith is familiar with this evil, and he has done well in announcing his determination to suppress it. If he remains firm and succeeds in his effort he will have accomplished one important step in the direction of legislative purification. His programme was declared in good time, for the State Capitol has been swarming for days past with the old leeches who have been hanging on to the Legislature in one capacity or another for the last fifteen years. Five assistant clerks and as many doorkeepers are all that are really needed for the business of the session, and every additional appointment that may be made is a fraud upon the State. Speaker Smith, if true to his voluntary pledge, will speedily prove to these political vagrants that their occupation in Albany is gone. When they shall have taken their flight it will be well for the Speaker to turn his attention to other reforms needed in the Clerk's desk. The expense of legislative printing has of late years reached an exorbitant sum. The items have been purposely scattered through different accounts and under separate heads and appropriations in order to conceal the aggregate amount. There have been regular contracts for State printing and legislative printing; but an illegal custom has prevailed of allowing the clerks of the two houses to order jobs on their own account. The Clerk's printing has been regarded as a sort of perquisite of that officer and he has made his own bargains and arrangements in relation to it. Under the pretence of extra ls for the use of Members and Senators, and by means of resolutions ordering digests of claims for the past twenty or thirty years, the useless index business and the worthless civil lists, the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly bave been enabled, session after session, to roll up extravagant amounts against the State for extra printing until the swindle has grown into gigantic proportions. The Speaker should at once put his foot down upon this fraud, and as he has made up his mind that no resolution to appoint extra employes of the Assembly can be in order, so long as the law restricts their number, he must, in like manner, decide that no extra printing accounts can be legal, even tor a single dollar, so long as a legal contract covering all the legislative printing is in existence. We purpose to show of how much the State has been plundered under this head for the past fifteen or twenty years. In the meantime we call upon Speaker Smith to crush with an unsparing hand the first attempt to open the door for a renewal of this barefaced robbery, as he has already indicated his in-tention to root out the gang of beggarly corrupt and characterless hangers-on by which the State Capitol has been so long infested.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN thinks that the Governor should be empowered to appoint the Health Officer, Harbor Masters and Captain of the Port, without the consent of the Senate, and to remove them at pleasure. That would be a good thing provided we could always have a good Governor; but a poor one-one from the country, for instance-would, we fear, make a bad business of it when he began to touch such salt water matters.

THE GOVERNOR wants to make a short out to amend the State constitution by appointing a commission of eminent citizens for that purpose. We hardly think this plan will do. A man may be an "eminent citizen" one day and an inmate of Ludlow Street Jail or a candidate for State Prison the next. Eminent citizens are rather an uncertain class of citigens about these days.

IN REGARD TO STREET PROCESSIONS, GOVernor Hoffman suggests that whatever laws the Legislature may pass on the subject "should secure equal privileges to all men of whatever religion, of whatever politics, of whatever race, color or creed." This is the fair thing, from curb to curb.

A Saug Little Empire must that be which has nearly a million of children going to school and receives over ten million dollars for educational purposes within a year. Such is the condition of the Empire State of New York according to Governor Hoffman's Message.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE CHILD IN ROCHESTER, of which we yesterday published an account, has greatly excited the inhabitants of that place, who are determined to avenge the death of the child, which was reported yesterday afternoon. The first impulse of the infuriated mob was to take the negro Howard from the City Prison and lynch him, but they were buffled in this by the Sheriff, his aids and the military. They next fell to punishing all the colored persons they met. Not discouraged by the repulse of the authorities at the prison, or the angry aspect of the militia bolding it, they lingered about the place until about nine o'clock last night, when, as our despatches state, some stones were thrown at the soldiers, who quickly replied by a volley, killing two men and wounding a man and a boy. This is a sad story altogether-the death of the child and the subsequent killing of her vould-be avengers; but the latter could expect nothing else in their attempt to supersede the operations of the laws.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN insists that the amount of the State debt contracted before the war, in gold-about twelve millions five hundred thousand dollars—the State is bound in honor to repay in gold coin. Upon this question there is but little division of opinion among good citizens. Besides, gold is getting so cheap now that any one who can muster eleven dollars in greenbacks can obtain ten dollars in gold.

AFTER ALL THE HUE AND CRY that have been raised about the Health Officer at Quarantine, it seems that but one complaint has been made to the Governor against that official, and that will be duly referred to the Legislature. Wind westerly at Quarantine.

THE HERALD AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Memphis Appeal.] Turce parties of explorers are now in Central Afica-one conducted by Dr. Livingstone, who has een absent several years; another sent out by the King of Egypt and government of Great Britain, ed by Sir Samuel Baker; and the third, of seventy men, by the New York HERALD. The main purletermine whether the great takes of Central Africa flow into the Mediterranean through the Nile or into the Atlantic through the River Niger. The power of the press in this extraordinary undertaking of the HERALD is exerted in a new direction. To control public opinion has hitherto been the mission of the press, but now we have the great newspaper of America entering a new field of enterprise, that commercial and geographical facts may be ascertained and defined. The HERALS stands aloof from the press of the country. It is sut generis, defying men, parties, news associations and political combinations, and now it supplants governments and enters upon a task as novel as its conception was daring and original. Give the HERALD Its due. The London Times may well represent the steady conservatism of the Old, as loes the HERALD the irrepressible spirit of progress of the New World. From all the information thus far gathered by the HERALD's corps of explorers, there is every reason to believe that Dr. Livingstone is alive, and though age, fatigue, hardship and want have laid their marks upon him, yet he lives, and the labors of his years will yet enrich science and add to the general information of the vorid. The work of the expedition, however, is not yet completed, the journey not yet ended. The point, however, has been reached from which a new departure will be taken. Onward is still the ery still be carried. The mission so favorably commenced, so energetically persevered in, so dourage ously noneld, must crown its enterprise with suc cess ere the announcement can be made to the world that the goal is won, and that the great traveller whose name is a home word throughout the grave among the wilds of Africa.

> (From the Frederick (Md.) Herald, Dec. 30.1 THE GREAT JOURNAL OF THE AGE.

The greatest achievement of modern journalistic enterprise that has ever been recorded, we fancy, is the sending by the NEW YORK HERALD of a specia agent or correspondent into the wilderness and swamps and among the savage tribes of Airica in search of Dr. Livingstone, the great traveller. Some two years since the HERALD Wrote: - "Find Dr. Liv ingstone; draw upon this office for the necessary ids." On these words, addressed to one of its correspondents, was founded a thoroughly equipped expedition, which from that time has with wonder ful sagacity and patience been following on the trait of the great African explorer, the results of which, down to July 4, are embodied in a letter to our great contemporary of that date, from Kwihara, District Friday, December 22. Expeditions into foreign and unknown countries have heretofore almost always been organized and sent out under the governmen patronage of some nationality; but here is an expe dition, penetrating into the wildest and most un known and of the earth, inhabited by warlike and ferocious cannibals, sent out, cared for and protected alone by the power of the press.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, Dec. 29.] The HERALD expedition in search of Dr. Living stone is an unequalled bit of newspaper enterprise. It took upon itself a duty that the English government hesitated about. There is something really wonderful in this.

(From the Paducah (Ky.) Kentuckian, Dec. 30.] In another column will be found a graphic and by a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD to go in search of Dr. Livingstone. This furnishes the most remarkable and commendable instance of newspaper enterprise on record.

THE WEATHER

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL, OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3-1 A. M.
Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

parometer has risen day night throughout the Atlantic States, but has fallen during Tuesday from the St. Lawrence Valley to Arkansas and northwest, with easterly and southerly winds, threatening weather and occasional light rain. The lowest barometer has advanced northeastward into Wis consin. Easterly winds, with threatening weather, have continued in the Southern Gulf States, and extended to-night northward to Pennsylvania.

The rivers have risen, especially at Pittaburg. Nashville and Memphis, and fallen slightly at St.

Reports have not yet been received from the Northwest and Rocky Mountain stations.

Probabilities.
The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday from Texas to Kentucky with clearing weather; cloudy weather continue from the South Atlantic to the Mississippi; an area of high baromoret with failing temperature and northwest winds advance eastward into Missouri and Wisconsin; the lowest pressure move northeast, with close

and rain, into Canada; falling barometer, with easterly winds and threatening weather, prevail from Virginia to New York; cloudy weather in New Eng land. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, The Weather in This City Yesterday

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four four parison with the corresponding day of last year, as moleculed by the thermometer at Hudunt's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:

| 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1871. 1872. | 1874. | 1875. | 1875. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 187